

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1865

The Confederacy Doomed.

On the scroll of the family arms of Robert E. Lee, General-in-chief of the Southern Confederacy, is inscribed the motto *"non incutus futuri"*—not unscathed of the future. If ever that General has needed to take heed to his armorial device, surely it is at this moment. Whichever way he turns, the sky lowers over him. His resources fail him in every quarter. The rebel army of the West has been beaten to chaff on the historic threshold of Tennessee. One by one every port on the rebel coast falls into our hands—Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile. He sees the Confederacy absolutely inclosed. Which way shall he turn? Every exit is guarded—by a fire of gunboats on the sea, and a cordon of glittering bayonets on the land.

The old fiction of an ananconda coil which his troops once ridiculed, has now become a living and menacing reality. Within his hermetically sealed boundaries, he finds a relentless column marching at will, laying waste and desolate his dominions, severing link by link his chain of States, until two alone are left in union. His western supplies are cut off. If he seek to hurl himself against the destroying army of Sherman, the hand of a giant holds him at Richmond, and forces him to see the armies of the Union circling nearer and nearer to his destruction. The Wellington and the Blucher of the North, already press him daily toward that Waterloo which will deal the death blow to all that is now left of the Southern Confederacy. Such is the scene revealed by a sweeping glance at the field. In such a crisis, it is that his people have summoned him to command, and in such hopeless circumstances he essays to retrieve the fortunes of the South.

It is never wise to underrate the military possibilities left to an enemy. But it is not too much to say that the fate of the Confederacy is already certain as fate itself. But main dependence now, skill, not on strength, but on accident, not on skill, but on fortune. Fortune often accomplishes strange revolutions with her wheel. Turenne, that great master of war, of whom the greater Napoleon said that "he was the only General who had constantly gained by experience," averred, as the experience of his life, that there were two chief agencies in war, fortune and generalship; and of these, fortune was always the most powerful. But, in the case of the Confederacy, its winning cards are played. To sum up its needs, its wants, its absolute necessities, in a single word, that word is *need*. Though every port were open, and shiploads of guns, ammunition, clothing and medicines entered them, the human forces would be wanting; and these it can never henceforth supply.

Indeed, every day aggravates this famine of the Confederacy. It would be an encouraging document to the North, and a startling statement to the South, if sworn lists of the deserters from the rebel lines to ours, since the last of May, 1861, could now be published. This depletion of the enemy's ranks—absolutely incredible in amount—has been hardly less exhausting to its fighting strength than its enormous losses during the year in battle. In the latter case, there was something to compensate in the injury inflicted upon us; but the desertions are sheer loss, with no offset of advantage. Let us give some idea of this silent but insidious disease, which fatally saps the rebel ranks. The statistics of the present month in the army at Richmond and Petersburg show an average of about a hundred a day deserting to our lines. The statistics of Thomas' army for a long time showed an average of a hundred a day deserting from Hood.

The rebel losses in battle during the past year, thanks to Grant's memorable strategy, whose very keynote is "strike hard and strike home" have been terrific. The enormous casualties to Lee's army from Orange Court-house to Petersburg, in that most fearful of campaigns, the grinding to powder of Early's army by Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, the tremendous losses of Johnston from Dalton to the line of the Chattahoochee, the destruction of Hood in that series of battles from thence to Atlanta, in which alone the rebels lost by official estimate fully 25,000 men; the loss by the same General at the hands of Thomas of more than 20,000 men, by official count, in his Tennessee campaign; the loss by Price of 15,000 men in Missouri; and the numerous lesser items which the late triumphs in East Tennessee, in the two Carolinas, and in the myriad engagements or skirmishes which have occurred since the year 1865 opened one unchecked course of triumph for the North—all these show how irreparable has been the depletion of the Southern armies, since the hour when Grant became Lieutenant-General of the forces of the Union.

In all this, we do not allude to the fact that over 700 pieces of artillery have been captured from the South within the short period spoken of, with immense stores of cotton, of food, of forage and ammunition; and that 100,000 of our troops have been living upon the enemy's country. We do not even enumerate the great cities whose fall has wrecked the morale of the South; the vital strategic points, whose occupation by us has so narrowly circumscribed its field of operations; and the wrestling with its military control of entire States. We only point out its loss in men. And to the calculations already made must be added the daily wasting of troops by a year of unparalleled hardship of service, by sickness and exhaustion, and the bundled causes which naturally reduce an army. Finally, the sum is not complete until we see how our overrunning of the whole centre of the Confederacy has not only disheartened those who might be yet disposed to fight for it, but has absolutely prevented its armies from enforcing its conscriptions by their presence and authority.

What policy remains to the South? Its military policy should obviously be to evacuate all possible military posts. It must concentrate to risk all on one Pharsalia, one Waterloo. Such is obviously at once the policy of the enemy. But it is also our own policy to drive him to this step.—N. Y. Times.

Parisian Gossip.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Star gives the following pleasant gossip:

COUNT POURCELLE AND A YOUNG ARTIST

"The following anecdote of Count Pourcelle, whose gallery occupies so much attention at this moment, gives one a charming insight into the man himself—therefore, I repeat it. The count's attention was attracted to the works of a young artist, exhibited for the first time at the Salon; the name was then unknown, and it was with some difficulty the count procured his address. He

wrote to request the young artist to bring one of the pictures exhibited to his house, which request was at once acceded to. 'I should like to add your picture to my collection, sir,' said the count. 'May I venture to inquire its price?' 'Two thousand francs,' replied the young man, 'debating within himself whether he had not ventured on too large a sum.' 'Ten thousand francs,' replied the great man, 'feigning temporary deafness; very well, then, consider the transaction settled.' The artist, unwilling to benefit by a mistake, at once explained the error he fancied the count had committed. 'Pardon,' interrupted M. de Pourcelle, 'je ne m'en rendrais jamais' (I never bargain). The young artist died lately in the zenith of his world-wide reputation, and at the coming sale two of his pictures will be competed for by more than one crowned head."

ROSSINI.

"Invitations have been issued for a grand soiree at Rossini's house. The great maestro has allowed the secret of a new opera to transpire, of which, it is said in the musical world, he intends to allow his friends to judge on the evening in question. Rossini said the other day to Marmontel, professor of instrumental music at the Conservatoire, 'I am told that my compositions for the piano are difficult to execute from defective fingering. This is more than probable; I am but a fourth-rate performer, and ought to apply for admittance to the course at the Conservatoire to improve myself'—at which joke Marmontel laughed. To his surprise, next morning Rossini made his appearance at the Conservatoire, and asked for a ticket for M. Marmontel's course. M. Auber, before handing it to him, wrote on it, 'Regular attendance will not be required from this pupil.'"

A HORSE-FLESH BANQUET.

"To-night the great Hippophagi banquet will take place at the Grand Hotel. The members of the Societe d'Acclimation and the Societe of the Protection of Animals will meet to discuss *beignets* of horse brains, and other similar culinary delicacies. The question has been put whether the latter society considers boiling, roasting and eating as protective measures in the matter of the animal horse. Carters may misuse and beat their horses, but at least they do not eat them, which their protectors do; which protectors has a strange analogy with that of the great powers over the smaller States, to wit, Poland, Denmark, &c. Par parenthese, the extreme economy of eating horse-flesh does not appear to be exemplified by this banquet, the tickets of admission being fifteen francs each."

HOW PARIS DINES.

"Very curious statistics are published in to-day's papers, by which it seems that Paris dines at the rate of two million francs per day, (\$20,000), including 80,000 francs (23,200) for brandy and liquors taken at dessert, and 8,000 francs (2320) for toothpicks. This would bring the dinner for each inhabitant of Paris to 1 fr. 25c. (1s.) per day, but one must remember that for those who fare sumptuously, there are a vast proportion who, perhaps, do not dine at all. The consumption of wine, alcohol and liqueurs, beer and cider, comes to about one hectolitre and twenty litres per head for each inhabitant yearly. At the fountains belonging to water-sellers, 6,000,000 hectolitres of Seine water is sold during the course of the year, and, curious to say, more water is sold in the months of January and March than in any other; and during the hot months of June, July and August scarcely any sale of that commodity takes place. The constant frost in January explains the necessity for purchasing water during that month, but why the east wind which prevails in March should prove propitious to the trade, I am not prepared to say. The consumption of meat in Paris is equally peculiar. In January butchers' books are heaviest, which can be accounted for by the *fetes* peculiar to that month, by why there should be most meat eaten in March, which is precisely the month in which all good Catholics are supposed to fast, I know not."

Effort to Make Jeff. Davis and Stephens Desist.

The following highly important communications and editorials, disclosing for the first time the effort of the rebel Congress to force Jeff. Davis and Stephens to resign, and to make Hunter President, with a view to submission, are from the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th.

A correspondent inquires: "What mean these rumors of Senatorial Committees approaching the President to submit terms of submission? Is that true? Are any Senators or Representatives whipped? Have they approached the President to presuppose any such base proposition? Is any attempt made by rumors to create the impression that Gen. Lee is ready to consider terms for laying down arms under the pretext of preventing suffering and the sacrifices of forced surrender? Who are busy in these plans of surrendering to subjugation? Speak out. The crisis demands boldness and decision, and a determined resistance to internal as well as external enemies. The worst enemies who now depress us are the whipped seceders. This hour of agony is no time for factious opposition, or for paltering with peace propositions, which can lead to nothing but despair, relaxation and ruin. The terms of reconstruction now coming from Congress are nothing else but subjugation. Let us know the worst, that the summary remedy may be applied."

The Enquirer, in response, says it can not answer all questions asked for want of information, and then goes on, in remarkable and significant language, showing unmistakably that the rebellion is in its death throes. "That there is a party of whipped seceders in and about Richmond it can not be denied. They are the coward and cowardly miserable wretches who brought the war upon the country, and who would now surrender to the enemy. We have no doubt but that there was a plan on foot to force Mr. Davis to resign, and that Mr. Stephens had consented to resign, too, and that Mr. Hunter, as President of the Senate, would become President. The plan, we hope, miscarried. At any rate, the conspirators may understand that if they should succeed, they will have placed a barren scepter in their grasp, thence to be wrenched by unflinching hands, no son of their's succeeding."

"Robert E. Lee, by and with the consent of the army and people, will grasp the scepter they may wrench from the hands of Mr. Davis, and wield it for the safety and security of his country's liberty and independence. No Cabinet of whipped seceders shall capitate this country into slavery, and crouch at the footstool of Mr. Lincoln. Congress has utterly failed. It is incompetent, and is doing much injury. It has neither the capacity nor courage, and is wanting in firmness and resolution. It is unfit for revolution."

"The very men who were foremost to secede, are the first to surrender. A single head and a single arm are now needed, and if Congress would consult its patriotism, it would intrust all the power with the President and General Lee,

and go home. The Virginia State Banks can furnish one or two millions in gold, and this will secure the supplies now needed.—Let the Legislature promptly act, and turn the gold over to Gen. Lee. Congress is defunct. We no longer look to it for any aid in this struggle. Negroes have been withheld until it is now nearly too late. Currency is beyond their power to help. Those who talk now of compromise, mean submission to subjugation."

[From the New York Tribune, March 3. The Russian Church in America]

Yesterday morning the first service, according to the rite of the Russian or Greek Church, ever held in this country, was performed in Trinity Chapel, Father Agapiev, a priest of that church visiting this city, officiating. The celebration arose out of the desire felt by some of the leading ministers and laymen of this diocese to establish intimate relations between the Greek and Protestant Episcopal Churches, and yesterday being the birthday of the Emperor Alexander II, was deemed a suitable opportunity. The occasion receives important political and religious significance from the circumstance, as well as from the presence of a large number of Greek Christians in the Pacific States. The ceremonial observed was that contained in "The Divine Liturgy of the Orthodox Oriental Church."

At 11 o'clock the priest clothed in a white vestment ornamented with gold, and wearing a crimson scarf, which fell over the breast, entered the chancel, which was lighted by tapers in the chandelier and the altar candelabra, and spoke the benediction, "Blessed be the kingdom of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, now and ever to ages and ages," the choir, composed of male voices only, responding "Amen." Then followed the service, which was intoned in Slavonic except some portions in English, such as the Nicene Creed, Lord's prayer, Gloria in Excelsis, &c. The service consisted of a litany of twelve petitions, to each of which the choir responded "Hosanna Domine," or "Lord have mercy and bear us." The beatitudes were then sung in English and next the trisagion, after which the gospel was announced, preceded and followed by "Slava tebe, Hosanna, Slava tebe," or "Glory be to thee, O Lord, glory be to thee." The litany was next intoned. It is very long, and contains prayers for the imperial family, the "Ege Cheruvie," the "Cheruvie Ilyan," was then sung, and after it another Litany, and the Nicene Creed, the latter in English, and omitting the Son, which omission points out the chief difference between the eastern and western churches. A number of passages and responses of the choir occurred, and then the priest offered a short prayer secretly, after which he exclaimed aloud: "And make us worthy, O Lord, with boldness and without condemnation, to call upon our God and Father which art in Heaven and to say: (The choir then sang the Lord's prayer in English.) The consecration of the elements being now complete the priest commenced himself, the choir singing the cherubic hymn during his partaking. The liturgy now concludes with a benediction. The special service for the day was next entered upon, the priest intoning a litany of fifteen petitions, then the gospel, then a litany of nine petitions, for the imperial family, and finally a solemn prayer for them, during which all present knelt. This final prayer was said outside of the chancel railing. The service was concluded by the Gloria in Excelsis, in English, an invocation, and the Mnoyakhia Iyeta.

The church was crowded and a large number of the Episcopal clergy were present, including Bishop Southgate, the Rev. Dr. Dix and the Rev. Dr. Thrale, who occupied seats within the chancel. The character of the ceremonial was in many respects akin to that of the Roman Catholic Church, with which some of its doctrines are held in common. The sacrifice of the Mass, the veneration of the Virgin Mary, and of saints' images and relics, the efficacy of fasting, and the adoption of monasticism and ecclesiastical orders, for instance, are points on which the two churches unite. On the other hand, the Greek Church disowns the authority of the Pope, and lays no claims to the character of infallibility. It performs baptism by triple immersion, and admits children to the rites of confirmation and communion immediately after baptism. It denies the existence of a purgatory, yet prays for mercy to the dead at the final judgment. The Holy Ghost proceeds as it affirms from the father only, and not from the son. Priests may marry but once, and that before admission to holy orders. The services occupied about an hour and a half. The musical portions were finely executed by a picked choir of seven male voices, the organ, in conformity with the rule of the Greek Church forbidding instrumental music, not being allowed.

Letter from Secretary Fessenden.

On Tuesday the following letter from Hon. William F. Fessenden, accepting the office of United States Senator, was laid before the legislature of Maine:

"I feel the Senate before the close of my second term, in obedience to what seemed to be a necessity. I shall return to it with the consciousness that, however imperfectly, my best efforts have been given to the discharge of onerous and responsible duties. In again confiding to me the honor of our noble State, as one of its representatives, you have shown that my efforts to serve our beloved country, in the place to which I was thus called, have been satisfactory to the people you represent."

"I will venture to express the hope that hereafter, as heretofore, no act of mine will tarnish the lustre which their patriotism and devotion to the Union and to freedom have won for the people we are so proud to serve."

"The term of President Lincoln's administration now about closing, has been marked by extraordinary events. It will form a remarkable epoch in history. According as men have played their parts in it—as they have arrayed themselves in the struggle which has enthralled the attention of the world, and the result of which must seriously affect the welfare of ages to come—will be the judgment passed upon them, either as masses or as individuals. Let it be our boast that from the beginning Maine was found true to the cause of human liberty; that at no moment did her people flinch or faint; that no sacrifice could shake her purpose or weaken her faith. And may the future prove as the past has proved, that, in her estimation, a cause holy enough to fight for is never to be abandoned."

"With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. FESSENDEN.
Washington, February 18, 1865."

Life is short, and women are many. Men have no time for a close examination of each one, and to her who crowds her best goods into a show case is often awarded the highest prize.

The new Secretary of the Treasury.

The New York Evening Post, says the Baltimore Clipper, pays a deserved compliment to Hon. Hugh B. McCulloch, and one which it appears the country generally is willing to endorse. A man, modest, unassuming, the very reverse of a blatant politician, but one who in a most important position has quietly done his whole duty, he has been fairly fixed upon by public sentiment for the important post of the Secretary of the Treasury, at a crisis particularly important in the history of the national finances. And whilst the fears of all have been more or less exercised, lest the able men who have thus far carried the nation safely through its monied difficulties, might find no fitting successor, we see as in other cases, that the talent and integrity are on hand and available to insure a good result. The Post says:

In the present case we are glad to have an opportunity of congratulating Mr. Lincoln on having chosen so well. Mr. McCulloch is an experienced financier. Many years of his life have been occupied in pursuits which forced upon his attention, both practically and otherwise, the great principles of political economy which apply to banking and currency, and the general administration of the finances of a country. He is not, we believe, a man who will suffer himself to be swayed by preserving opportunity to adopt a course which his own understanding does not approve. We have heard of some examples which do him honor, of firmness in resisting the plausible insinuations of those who would make the present arrangements for supplying our currency the basis of a gigantic scheme of paper issues, in which at last private and public credit must suffer wreck together. On the other hand, we do not believe that he is either too proud or too opinionated, in those cases of occasional doubt and perplexity which may arise in the administration of our complicated finances, to learn of those who in such matters are the wisest, most experienced and most capable of giving safe counsel.

Occupation of Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, March, 7.—The Navy Department has received an official report from Dahlgren on our possession of Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 28, on board of the Flag steamer Harvest Moon, in which he says under date 26: "I applied the Department that the naval forces under my command had taken possession of Georgetown. As soon as the occupation of Charleston left my thoughts and means at liberty, I gave attention to this point as likely to be the preferable communication for General Sherman in case such became desirable before entering North Carolina."

Accordingly, I began to collect a suitable force from this station. The McDonough, Geranium, and two launches were ordered into Santee river, being the only ones of that class of vessels that can pass the bars of the river. On the 22d the Santee was ordered to Georgetown and all the marines we could collect were embodied into a battalion. The object was to pass up the Santee with this body of men, take the road to Georgetown that traverses the rear of the rebel works and assault it while the vessels would attack it in front. The infantry was to be under command of Commander Stanley, assisted by Lieut. Col. Williams.

On the 23d of February the Pawnee crossed the bar and joined the Meric and Leipsic within upon which the rebels left the battery. The marines were landed, and the municipal authorities tendered their submission to the United States. The battery mounted fifteen guns.

Admiral Dahlgren calls the attention of the Department to Lieut. Stoddard, of the marines, who acquitted himself with credit, and now has command of the largest force of marines that has been collected together for some time. He did good service in the field with the marines of the fleet brigade at Bird's Neck.

Com. Stillwagen, of the Pawnee, in his report, says that he has sent a detachment of marines, under Lt. Breeze, United States Marine Corps, to occupy the fort. He also says, I have directed Com. Creighton to proceed carefully up Black river, and have dispatched the tug Catalpa, with Lieut. Com. Henry and Ensign Glass, prepared to open communication by the army code of signals with Sherman, who is said to be twelve miles off.

Admiral Dahlgren has issued an order for the maintenance of the authority of the United States in Georgetown. He first says: In conformity to the laws of the United States slavery no longer exists within the lines of the Union forces. Slaves residing there becoming freemen will enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

Important to Deserters.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, The twenty-first section of an act of Congress, approved on the 3d instant, entitled an act to amend several acts heretofore passed to provide for enrolling and calling out national forces, and for other purposes requires that additional to other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from military service, all persons who have deserted military service, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to the Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation herein mentioned, be taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their right to become citizens; and all such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the naval or military service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is authorized and required forthwith on the passage of this act to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is required to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their allegiance and companies or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, till they shall serve for the period of time equal to their term of enlistment.

Now, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do issue this my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their posts, and hereby notify them that all deserters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: On or before the

10th day of May, 1865, return to service or report themselves to Provost Marshals, be pardoned on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, in addition thereto to a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof, I have here set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

EFFECT OF READING ON CHARACTER.—Parents who do not exercise a careful supervision over the reading matter of their children, omit a duty of vital importance, and may reasonably anticipate subsequent disappointment, mortification and sorrow, in the failure of those children to meet the expectations which had been formed for them. Aaron Burr revealed in the reading of infidel books in early youth; and yet with talents he have made him a second Washington, he went down to his grave with the reputation of a corruptor of his kind, a traitor, and a murderer. The son of the immortal John Howard, the friend of man, with all the advantages of a superior education and his high social position, left to himself to read what he listed—his mother being dead and his father in foreign lands—fell into debauchery, and died a drunken madman, in the lunatic asylum at Leicester, before he was thirty-five. It is recorded of the Emperor Paul, the Nero of modern times, one of the most execrable of men, if received histories are true, that he took the utmost delight in reading tales of every description, in contemplating pictures of rapine, murder and blood, only to practice them all, when a little later he was placed on the throne of all the Russians.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED proposals will be received at the State Treasurer's office in the city of Frankfort, until the 20th day of March next, for the erection of a work-shop, chapel, dining-room, and smoke house; steam heating apparatus for work-shop, chapel and dining-room; steam engine boilers, shafting, lathes, pumps and pulleys, in the Kentucky Penitentiary, according to plans and specifications in possession of the Commissioners, which can be read by application at the Treasurer's office—agreeable to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary," approved 10th February, 1865.

J. H. GARRARD,
J. SWIGERT,
J. B. TEMPLE,
Commissioners.

Frankfort, Feb'y 14, 1865.

Proclamation by the Governor, COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, The President and Cashier of the Northern Bank Kentucky have certified to me that the Stockholders of said Bank, at a called meeting, held on the 8th day of March, 1865 at their Banking House in Lexington, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of Issue of Kentucky," as an amendment of the Charter of said Bank.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in pursuance of the provisions of section 6 of said Act, do proclaim and make known that THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after said 8th day of March 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY OR CURRENCY.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
K. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 9, 1865—tw3m.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 23.

By special direction of the War Department, it is announced that recruits may be enlisted for the 1st Regt. of U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, now on duty at Chattanooga, under command of Col. W. E. Merrill. Provost Marshals and other officers authorized to enlist and muster in men, are hereby instructed to receive for that Regiment any white recruits who may elect to join it in preference to Kentucky organizations, and who are able bodied according to recruiting Standard, and have the necessary qualifications for the duties of Engineer Soldiers. Credits will be given to the proper Counties of this State in the usual way, and the recruits be forwarded to the general rendezvous in Louisville, Ky.

W. H. SIDELL,
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.
March 7, 1865—6t.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 24.

By Circular No. 24, Provost Marshal General's office, dated Dec. 31st, 1864, further enlistments for Cavalry and Artillery were prohibited except in special cases to be designated by the War Department. Two cases of exception have been designated by that Department, viz: the 6th and 7th Kentucky Cavalry, the former being permitted to add by new enlistments one man to its present strength, and the latter 654. Recruiting and mustering officers and all concerned are hereby notified.

W. H. SIDELL,
Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,
Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.
March 7, 1865—6t.

300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES, LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the first Edition. Feb. 7, 1865—3m.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM CONTINUES to manufacture HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Brags, Curls, Waterfalls, Rows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps PERFUMERY of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tuckings Combs, Mignon Damocres' Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Dec. 2, 1864—tw4m.

PILES! A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it.

Mr. Charles W. Lundrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask or

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy May 25, 1864—tw4mly-325.

NOTICE

TAKEN up as a stray, by C. C. Hearn, living in Franklin county, a pair of white and black BULL, three years old next Spring, no brands or marks perceptible, valued by R. K. WOODSON, a house-keeper of said county, at twenty-five dollars. Witness my hand, as a Justice of the Peace for said County, this 4th day of Feb. 1865.

EDW. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C. February 4th, 1865. w4c.

TAKE NOTICE!

PERSONS having tables, chairs, and other furniture which they have borrowed from the Capital Hotel, will please return the same without further notice. J. B. AKIN. Nov. 29, 1864—4t.

JOHNSTON, CORWIN, & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel. Jan. 20, 1865—tw2m.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike Company, will meet at the Court-house in Versailles on the 12th day of April next, for the purpose of electing seven managers to serve the ensuing year, five of whom to reside in Woodford county, one in Fayette, and one in Franklin. At the same time proposals will be received for making the usual repairs of said road.

DAVID P. ROBB, Secretary. March 2-t.c.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 14, 1865.

NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall--till further notice.

Review of News.

Gen. Sherman has been heard from. A scout arrived from his army at Wilmington on the 6th inst., with the information that one column of the army passed through Cheraw, a point seventeen miles from the State line, on the 3d inst. The scout reports the column as advancing in the direction of Fayetteville which point it was expected Sherman would reach on the 7th. A letter from Wilmington to the New York Tribune says that further advices have been received from Sherman showing that his army has crossed the State line, but the route it has taken is contraband news.

It having been understood that a large contraband trade between the rebel sympathizers of Maryland and the rebels around Fredericksburg was being carried on at Fredericksburg, an expedition of thirteen transports was sent up the Rappahannock on Monday, March 6th, to put a stop to it. The movement was entirely successful. A schooner which was carrying salt and whiskey to the rebels, was captured and blown up, and ninety-five tons of manufactured tobacco was brought off. Its value is estimated at \$550,000.

From the rebel papers we learn that the Negro Emancipation Act has passed the Rebel Senate. They say it is a measure of necessity, not of choice. Senator Wigfall opposed it to the last, denouncing the Virginia Legislature and Jeff Davis in his usual severe and sarcastic manner. Senator Hunter also opposed the bill, voting for it under the instructions of Virginia but under strong protest. He says the arming of the slaves is an abandonment of the contest, and of all their ideas of the institution of slavery. He says it will ruin their cause at home and abroad.

It is reported that President Juarez is advancing on Matamoros with 30,000 men. The Commander at that city has only 1,000 men and is afraid that he will be compelled to surrender. He sent out Cortenas, with a regiment, to check the progress of Juarez, but Cortenas surrendered his whole force to the President. The reason Cortenas gives for this treachery is, that Maximilian agreed to give him half a million of dollars, provided he turned over his command to the Imperial Government, but after he had done it, the Emperor refused to pay him.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, has been nominated and confirmed as Minister to Spain.

Major General Whitney, of the rebel army, died on Governor's Island, New York, on Friday last.

Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, on Thursday last, was nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Interior, vice Judge Usher, resigned; and the Hon. Freeman Clarke, of New York, was nominated and confirmed as Comptroller of the Currency, vice Hugh McCulloch.

During the 30 days ending March 31st, 1,766 rebel deserters from Lee's army arrived in Washington. Among the number were 40 officers.

The Senate of the United States adjourned sine die, on Saturday, Mar. 11th.

The President has issued an amnesty to all deserters who return to the ranks before May, 10. Those who do not will lose their citizenship, as provided by the amended enrollment act.

The Inaugural.

We publish this address to-day, having received it in authentic form. It is very brief, yet says all that was required. The President has already announced his policy; during four years he has acted on it; and only a short time ago he, in his message to Congress, gave a sketch of the condition of the country and of the progress of the war. So there was no necessity for many words. The New York Times so well expresses our views of the inaugural address, that we embody it here in lieu of any further comments of our own. It says: The President, in assuming the responsibilities of his second term, indulges in but few words. He makes no boasts of what he has done, or promises of what he will do. He does not re-explain the principles of the war; does not re-declare the worth of the Union; does not re-proclaim that absolute submission to the Constitution is the only peace. All that he does is simply to advert to the cause of the war, and its amazing development; to recognize in solemn language the righteous judgment of Heaven; and to drop an earnest exhortation that all will now stand by the right, and strive for a peace that shall be just and lasting.

The extreme simplicity of this address, its calmness, its modesty, its reserve, are in complete contrast with the "sound and fury" with which the rebel ruler has recently spoken. It is a contrast that is in perfect keeping with the character and condition of the two causes which the two men lead—the one cause established solidly on justice, bound to the hearts and consciences of the people beyond all possibility of alienation, full of all the strength which truth imparts, wearing all the prestige which success bestows; the other, without any moral support whatever, effrontery and impotence its chief reliance, its fortunes broken, its doom sealed, yet borrowing new audacity from its

very desperation. President Lincoln can afford to be very brief and very calm; and it well suits the leader of the Confederacy to rave like a madman.

The people's belated is now consummated, and Mr. Lincoln has stepped into a second term. Every augury is favorable, and high expectations may well possess every loyal heart. But let it not be forgotten that efforts are yet to be made; that burdens are yet to be borne; that possible reverses and disappointments may yet be allotted us before the final day of triumph. We have a President who will be faithful to the end, let what betide. Let him be sustained with the same fidelity. As in his case let there be trust without presumption; confidence without carelessness; a readiness to meet duty in any shape; composure under every trial; courage that can dare to the utmost; a magnanimity that finds it easy to forgive.

The Negro arming bill has been taken up by the Confederate States Senate, and was most probably passed on Thursday last. The Virginia Legislature has instructed her Senators to vote for the bill and if they obey the instructions it will certainly pass, having failed before only by one vote. The bill in its present form, however, has been framed especially to meet the views and secure the favor of the Senate. The 5th section reads as follows: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear to their owners, except by consent of their owners, and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof." The bill also seemingly respects the rights of the owners and of States in merely requesting masters to furnish slaves for the army. But the fourth section of the act shows this "respect to rights" is only in the seeming, for it authorizes the President to call upon each State for her quota of 300,000 additional troops, irrespective of color, whenever he may deem fit. Now Davis, Gen. Lee, Secretary Benjamin and the Virginia Legislature have declared the arming of slaves necessary to the salvation of the Confederacy—that they have not the white material sufficient to accomplish it. So this call for 300,000 men is for that number of able-bodied slaves, and the call is not a mere request, but will be a rigid conscription. Thus we see the straits to which the Confederacy is reduced. The arming of slaves is not a question of policy but of dire necessity—they are forced to turn to their slaves and look to them for the success of the rebellion. But will this save them? Senator Hunter says that "it is an abandonment of the cause for which they made war, and an abandonment of all hopes of the Confederacy. There is no point of dispute now between them and the Yankees." Besides this idea of Senator Hunter, with regard to the effect of the measure on the prospects of the rebellion, it will most probably work disastrously by kindling internal dissensions. Already in North Carolina the rebels are gathering up their slaves. We are told that "a strong combination exists among the conservative slave-holders, to resist the measure, some of whom are arming their slaves, in order that they may be able to defy the rebel authorities." South Carolina, by her Senators, is resisting it and in consequence Virginia is heaping its abuse upon her, and threatening her with dire punishment from Lee's army. Then again the negroes, fearing this conscription, are flocking in great numbers to Grant's and Sherman's armies. And when they learn that in fighting for their masters' freedom they are riveting the fetters tighter and stronger about their own bodies, they will flee in still greater numbers from this wrath to come. This arming of the slaves is another omen of success to us. It is a sign of weakness in the Confederacy, and instead of strengthening their cause it will only add to its weakness. This weakness is a precursor of its death.

The New Territory of Wyoming.—Mr. Ashley's bill for the organization of the territory of Wyoming, now pending in the House of Representatives, defines the boundaries of the proposed territory as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the twenty-fifth degree of longitude west from Washington with the forty-first degree of north latitude, thence west to the thirty-third degree of longitude and north to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, and running northwesterly along this crest to the intersection of the thirty-third degree of longitude with forty-four degrees thirty minutes north latitude; thence due west to the thirty-fourth degree of longitude; then due north to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, and then due east to the twenty-fifth degree of longitude, running south to the place of beginning. In other words, Wyoming is bounded on the north by Idaho and Dakota; on the south by Colorado and Utah; on the east by Nebraska; on the west by Utah and Idaho. It is carved out of Idaho, Dakota and Nebraska; Idaho losing a part of its southwesterly territory, Dakota its southeasterly portion, and Nebraska a slice of its western half. Nevada having become a State, Wyoming will form the tenth Territory, the others being Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah and Washington. Here are ten new States in process of formation, all of which will in a few years take their place in the Union.

MILITARY GOODS.—That old and reliable firm, Devou & Co., of Cincinnati, it will be seen by to-day's paper, offer to the trade an unusual fine and rare assortment of Military Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas and Dress Goods. Old customers of this house know how to appreciate it, and new ones will do well to give it a call.

The President's Inaugural Address.

The Inaugural Address, as printed from the manuscript of Mr. Lincoln, in the National Intelligencer is as follows:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saying the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it, without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already obtained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—those of neither have been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses!" for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribed to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

A most remarkable article from the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th inst., is published in another column of our paper to-day. It gives an insight into the affairs and prospects of the Confederacy which shows us that they are not working in the most hopeful manner, and that a day of anguish and despair has dawned upon it which is working disastrously upon the spirits of the people. The "blessings in disguise" which have been lately showered upon them are so thickly disguised that to the people they seem more like curses, and their curse in return are deep and ominous. It appears that these captures of cities, and closing of ports, and cutting off of supplies, however, are only deemed blessings according to the point of view from which they are considered. As far as an overruling Providence is concerned those dispensations are such—as far as Jeff. Davis and Co. are concerned they are otherwise so the Confederacy deserves a kind Providence, but curses poor Davis and his associates. The inconsistency and ingratitude of this is very apparent. Still they have no time now to consider the "inexorable logic" of consistency when Grant is so close upon them and their troubles are so thick. According to the humor of the hour they speak and advise—as their day is so are their opinions, and plans, and acts.

The bit of history to which the Enquirer treats us is very interesting. It shows that efforts have been, and perhaps are now being made to induce Messrs. Davis and Stephens to resign, in which case Senator Hunter would take the reins of Government. From the predilections of Mr. Hunter for peace it is presumed that such a change would soon eventuate in peace. Congress, the representatives of the people, wish for

peace and are urging steps which they think will ensure it. But the Enquirer warns them that their plan will fail. General Lee stands ready to seize the sceptre and to enslave the people to his will, as soon as Davis fails. He can do it, because he has an army at his back. So a military despotism is openly threatened and even demanded by the Richmond press. Matters in Richmond portend a counter revolution—a rebellion among the rebels—a civil war among those who are engaged in civil war with us—a military despotism over the proud and noble race that was "born to rule." They reveal to us a disappointment of all the expectations of the Confederacy, the failure of their plans and the growing anarchy among the people. There is but one way to escape the fury of the storm which is gathering, and that is for them to come back into the Union. There is no "subjugation" in this—they do not pass under the yoke—but return to their old place in the family of States, and to the enjoyment of that freedom and independence which they flung from them when they entered into rebellion. These troubles will yet work out good for them; through much tribulation they will enter into the old and honored Union.

Mr. McCulloch's Financial Policy.

New York, March 10.—Mr. McCulloch, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the officers of the Treasury Department, thanked them for the honor of their visit, and complimented them for their fidelity to duties. In the course of his remarks he said: My chief aim will of course be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury at the earliest day practicable, and institute measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to a specie basis, the departure from which, although for a time being necessary, is no less damaging to the people than expensive to the Government; but while this will be the main object with me, I shall not be unmindful of the importance of having the current business of the Department conducted with fidelity and dispatch. Commissioner Lewis, on behalf of the Treasury officers, tendered their cordial congratulations in an appropriate address.

Secretary Stanton, after waiting three months for Gen. Grant's report of his last summer's campaign, sent his report to Congress on Friday without it. Gen. Grant not having had leisure to write it up. The report recapitulates the military events of the year, all of which are already familiar to the public, and the general features of the year's record are considered as highly satisfactory and encouraging. The veteran enlistments, amounting to over 126,000 men, are spoken of as adding greatly to the efficiency of the army. The arrest of deserters and stragglers has been pushed with vigor, and 39,392 were arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864. On October 1, 1864, the veteran reserve corps consisted of 764 officers and 28,738 men. The report states that a general exchange of prisoners is now going on, and each prisoner has a furlough of 20 days as they arrive at Annapolis.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—We would advise all of our friends and patrons, and all others who are in want of a good picture, to call on Mr. D. H. Anderson, opposite the Capital Hotel, as they will be sure to get a good likeness. Mr. A. will not permit any of his customers to take away a picture without which they are not pleased. And his charges are as reasonable as these war times will permit. Go and see for yourselves—then try Mr. Anderson's skill, and we can assure you that you will get the best picture you ever had taken.

We are indebted to D. P. Faulds, Louisville Ky., for two beautiful pieces of music. One is a song entitled "Idlewild," a Serenade, and the sweetness of the air would make the heart of the fair lady, at whose window it might be sung, throb with delight. The other is the Fairy Belle Waltz, composed by Jas. S. Hambaugh, the composer of several popular Waltzes and Schottisches. Mr. Faulds keeps a full stock of Music and Pianos, and in that line can fully meet the wants of all who call upon him.

ATTENTION JUSTICES OF PEACE.

AN ACT to regulate the fees of the Justices of the Peace.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter the Justices of the Peace in this Commonwealth shall receive the following fees for the following services, to wit:

For warrant or summons,.....	\$0 25
For each subpoena for witnesses,.....	20
For each original judgment,.....	25
For recording same,.....	25
For each execution,.....	25
For order of attachment,.....	25
For taking bond,.....	25
For issuing summons for garnishee,.....	25
For issuing a distress warrant for rent,.....	25
For taking a replevin bond or recognizance,.....	25
For taking depositions, same fees allowed examiners,.....	50
For issuing a peace warrant,.....	25
For presiding at trial for breaches of the peace,.....	2 00
For superintending trial of writ of habeas corpus or detainer, per day,.....	2 00
For copy of record certified, two cents for every twenty words,.....	02
For attending at the court of claims, or any county court where required to appear, per day, to be paid out of the county levy,.....	2 00
For presiding at examining court, per day to be paid out of the treasury,.....	2 00
For issuing warrant of arrest for witness or witnesses,.....	25
For certifying record and papers on appeal,.....	25
For entering and giving a post note of an entry, or bonds or waste taken adrift,.....	25
For order causing bulls, studs, or jacks running at large to be altered,.....	25
For order commanding owner of distempered cattle to impound them,.....	25
For taxing costs in each case,.....	10
For entering each witness's attendance, and giving certificate therefor,.....	10
§ 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.	

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effectual cure for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Hazarde, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he used a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 14th day of March, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Arnold, Milton
Braxall, Isaac
Carter, Miss Celia
Dod, John
Doster, George
Eico, Miss Fannie
Ely, Mrs. Harist
Ewing, Wessley
Feelsy, James
Garrett, Mrs. Mary
Given, Messrs. A. B. & L. P.
Graham, Mrs. Mattie E.
Graves, Miss Mollie
Hewis, Miss Martha
Hayes, William
Horton, Tyra
Hogben, S.
Jones, Miss Anna
Moore, J. M.
Munry, Governor
Neville, Mary Ellen
Oliver, Miss Mollie
Preston, Granville
Pence, S. V. (3)
Parol, Col. Andrew
Price & Bears, Messrs.
Qualls, Nat.
Rumsey, L. M.
Stephens, J. M.
Shanks, Simon
Sipple, L. P.
Senders, Wm. R.
Taylor, E. S.
Vance, Wm.
Williams, Miss Lucy
Wadkins, George
Ware, John M.
Warren, Moses
Wam, Miss Betty
Williams, Enrit.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 8 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M.

March 14, 1865.—L. S. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, March 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

Arrangements having been perfected with the General Commanding the Department of Kentucky, the following instructions are ordered for the guidance of all State troops:

1. Commanding officers of all detachments, companies, or battalions of State troops now in service, will report immediately, through Division Headquarters, to the Commanding General of the Department, the effective strength of their respective commands, and the date of their muster and term of service.
2. The commanding officer of each detachment, company, or battalion of State troops will make all reports required by the U. S. Regulations in duplicate, sending one copy to these Headquarters, and the other, through Division Headquarters, to the Department Headquarters.
3. All requisitions for camp and garrison equipment, clothing, subsistence, medical supplies, &c., will be made in due form upon the proper Federal officers. United States officers issuing to State troops are requested to forward duplicate invoices to the Quartermaster General of Kentucky, to enable him to keep correct accounts with officers receiving for same.
4. The conditions upon which State troops were recruited, as to terms of enlistment, will be strictly complied with; but they shall be required to conform to all the orders and regulations prescribed for U. S. troops serving within the limits of Kentucky.
5. All authorities issued from these Headquarters to recruit State forces will be revoked, unless the strength and organization of men raised under said authorities are reported both to these Headquarters and to Headquarters Department of Kentucky, through the proper military channels, within twenty (20) days from the date of this order.

The provisions of this order will be strictly and immediately executed by all commanding officers of State troops.

By order of the Governor.
D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adj't Gen'l of Ky.
March 14-4t.

Proclamation by the Governor

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, The President and Cashier of the People's Bank Kentucky have certified to me that the Stockholders of said Bank, at a called meeting, held on the 8th day of March, 1865 at their Banking House in Louisville, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of Issue of Kentucky," as an amendment of the Charter of said Bank.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in pursuance of the provisions of section 6 of said Act, do proclaim and make known that THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after said 9th day of March 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY OR CURRENCY.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 13th day of March, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 14, 1865.

83 AND 85
PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.

DEVOU & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILLINERY GOODS!

AND
LADIES AND MISSES' HATS

In the following new shapes—
Militaire, Victoria, Pout, Standard,
And other new styles;

Bonnets, Siles, Ribbons, Flowers,
Pleasures, Ornaments,
And all new styles of Millinery Goods.

Cloak and Dress Trimmings,
CORSETS, PADS AND CLASPS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

And Manufacturers of
Cloaks and Mantillas!

GOLD—The value of gold will regulate the prices of our Goods. Your orders solicited. Any goods sent you on order, if not satisfactory, may be returned.

March 13-1t.
Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, in Frankfort, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at 2 1/2 past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock Holders.

S. C. BULL,
Treasurer.
March 14, 1865-1t.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that RICHARD WILLIAMS did, on the 4th day of February, 1865, kill and murder John Neal, at Centre, Metcalfe county, and has fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Richard Williams, and his delivery to the jailer of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 28th day of February A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 14, 1865-aw3m.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

ARRIVE
Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 8:00 P. M.
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:40 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Train.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-1t

KY. PENITENTIARY!

Sale of Material.

CONTRACTORS and other persons, are hereby notified that the undersigned are authorized to sell to the highest bidder, the following materials at the Kentucky Penitentiary, viz: All the brick, stone and lumber in the Western Work Shop, Black Smith Shop, Dining Room and Chapel, Kitchen, Old Hemp Building and Mill House. CONTRACTORS who bid for the erection of the new buildings under the recent act of the General Assembly, are especially invited to bid for the materials above named.

A lot of old machinery, iron and castings also offered for sale.

Bids Received Until the 20th inst.

As the buildings offered for sale, are at present occupied by the keeper, due regard must be had to his wishes, as to the time of their removal.

J. M. MILLS,
JAS. H. GARRARD,
JOHN S. HAYS,
Inspectors,
Ky. Penitentiary.

Frankfort, March 7, 1865.

Louisville Journal and Democrat insert the above daily until 20th inst., and send bill to this office.

March 14, 1865-1t

By order of the Governor.
D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adj't Gen'l of Ky.
March 14-4t.

Proclamation by the Governor

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, The President and Cashier of the People's Bank Kentucky have certified to me that the Stockholders of said Bank, at a called meeting, held on the 8th day of March, 1865 at their Banking House in Louisville, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of Issue of Kentucky," as an amendment of the Charter of said Bank.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in pursuance of the provisions of section 6 of said Act, do proclaim and make known that THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after said 9th day of March 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY OR CURRENCY.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 13th day of March, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 14, 1865.

83 AND 85
PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.

DEVOU & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MILLINERY GOODS!

AND
LADIES AND MISSES' HATS

